THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., No. 85. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₽ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British Bark *DUKE OF RICHMOND*, 470 Tons, Captain BARCLAY, has three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1852.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE Hamburg Brig *SOLIDE*, Captain BEYER, will be dispatched on the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *London* under the firm of DIROM & Co., at *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*, under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in *China* under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *China* Houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned, ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE, DANIEL POTTER, and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by, or to the said respective Houses will be paid and received.

The business of the *London* House will for the future be carried on by the undersigned CHARLES HENRY GRAY alone, under the firm of GRAY & Co., by whom all debts due by and to the firm of DIROM & Co. will be paid and received.

Liverpool, 21st November, 1851.

Signed, ROBERT DIROM.
" WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER.
" CHARLES HENRY GRAY.
" THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY.
" WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE.
" DANIEL POTTER.
" CHARLES RYDER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore;* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE OLD SHERRY, *a* Drs. 8 per dozen.
PALE BRANDY, *a* Drs. 5, 6, 7, & 8, per dozen. From the Stores of Messrs. YEARSLEY and Co., Liverpool.

W. R. ADAMSON.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned,
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company*, at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY and Consignees of the British Bark *DUKE OF RICHMOND*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew of that vessel while in port.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTIES formerly in the possession of FRAMJEE SAPOORJEE LUNGRANA, of this place, consisting of whole lots of Land and Messuages situated on the Western side and registered in the Consulate Book No. 19, and also the Barque *Masden* now lying at Woosung anchorage, were purchased by us in the month of December last, from the aforesaid party.

CASSOMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *MANGOSTEEN*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her Crew.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

W. E. AYER,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

SHANGHAI;

SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Foreign Residents of Shanghai and the Commanders of Ships at *Woosung*, that he will hold a Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION every *SATURDAY*,—commencing at 2 o'clock P.M. *precisely*,—(unless otherwise specially advertised,) when he will be glad to sell any Goods that may offer.

Purchasers are kindly requested to take delivery of their Goods on the *Monday* following the day of Sale, and the Terms are at all times *Cash* unless otherwise made known.

W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

SHANGHAI RACES.—SPRING MEETING, 1852.

TUESDAY & THURSDAY, 4th & 6th MAY.

—FIRST DAY.—

I.—SHANGHAI PARK STAKES, *for all* PONIES, *12-hands 3-inches and under.—Weight for inches—Entrance 2 dollars each, with 15 dollars from the fund.—Once round and a distance.*

II.—THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE, *for* MAIDEN PONIES, *value 75 dollars.—Weight for inches.—Manila Ponies to carry 14-lbs. extra.—Entrance 5 dollars each.—Five Ponies to start or no race.—Heats twice round.*

III.—THE WELTER STAKES, *for all* PONIES.—*Weights, 10-stone 7-lbs. for 12-hands 3-inches and under, and 11-stone for over 12.3.—Entrance 2 dollars each, with 20 dollars from the fund.—Once round from the Willows.*

IV.—THE WOOSUNG PLATE, *for* CHINA PONIES, *the property of Residents at Woosung, value 40 dollars.—Weight for inches.—Entrance 3 dollars each.—Twice round.*

V.—THE MANILA CUP, *for imported* PONIES, *value 60 dollars.—Weight for inches.—Former winners of this Cup, once 7-lbs. extra, twice 14-lbs. extra.—No Pony to carry more than 14-lbs. extra: any Pony beaten for this race when carrying 14-lbs. extra will be allowed 7-lbs. until again a winner, and when carrying 7-lbs. will be weighted as per scale.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Heats twice round.*

VI.—THE SCURRY STAKES, *for* CHINA PONIES, *catch weights.—Entrance 1 dollar each, with 15 dollars from the fund.—Second Pony to receive 5 dollars from the fund, and the last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—Once round.*

—SECOND DAY.—

I.—THE GRIFFIN'S HANDICAP, *for* PONIES, *that have run in the Griffin's Plate, and whose owners have subscribed to this handicap: the winner of the Griffin's Plate excluded.—Ponies to be handicapped after the Griffin's Plate is run for.—Subscribers may start two Ponies for one subscription.—Prizes from amount subscribed to be appropriated to 1st, 2d and 3d Ponies in six shares. The winner of the race to receive 3 shares, the second Pony 2, and the third 1 share. The second and third Ponies in the last heat to be the winners of the second and third prizes.—Entrance 10 dollars, and half forfeit if declared on or before the 24th of April.*

II.—THE TSATLEE SUBSCRIPTION CUP, *value* 100 *dollars, for all* PONIES.—*Heats, once round from the Willows.—Ponies to be handicapped by those entering.—Entrance 3 dollars each.*

III.—THE YANG-KING-PANG STAKES, *value 30 dollars, for* CHINA PONIES.—*Weight for inches.—Once round from the Willows.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars each.*

IV.—THE CELESTIAL STAKES, *for all* PONIES.—*China Ponies to carry 9-stone 7-lbs., Manila Ponies 10-stone 7-lbs.—Winners of Cups and Plates at this Meeting excluded.—Entrance 3 dollars each, with 30 dollars from the fund.—Heats, once round and a distance.*

V.—THE LADIES' PURSE, *for all* PONIES, *value Five Sovereigns.—Weight for inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.—Twice round.*

VI.—THE SELLING STAKES, *for all* PONIES.—*Weight as follows: to be sold for 50 dollars, 11-stone 7-lbs.—40 dollars, 11-stone—30 dollars, 10-stone 7-lbs.—20 dollars, 10-stone.—The winner to be put up at Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the fund.—Entrance 1 dollar each, with 15 dollars added from the fund.—Once round from the Willows.*

VII.—NATIVE PURSE, *value 15,000 cash, for all* PONIES.—*Catch weights.—Indian and Chinese riders.—Post entries to the Clerk of the Course.—No entrance fee.—Twice round.*

RULES.

1. Entrance fees for Cups and Plates to go to the fund.
2. Races to commence each day at 2 o'clock P.M. First saddling bell to be rung at ¼ before 2.
3. Ten minutes allowed between each race. On the second saddling bell being rung, all ponies going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
4. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
5. All objections to ponies or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
6. Any alterations in names of ponies that have run before must be entered as "so-and-so" late "so-and-so."
7. Twelve hands to carry 9-stone and 4-lbs. extra for every inch above. Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.
8. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the Pony. And no allowance for Mares or Geldings.
9. Three Ponies to start or no race.
10. Riders to appear in racing costume.
11. All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken: and all entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course, on or before *Saturday, the 24th April*, and all Ponies to be measured on the *26th April.*
12. The Committee will act as Stewards with power to add to their number.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH MARCH, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been dull and gloomy. Although no great quantity of rain has fallen the dampness and cold have been marked. The average temperature of the week has been nearly 5° below that of the corresponding week in three preceding years.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

MARCH.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
5	F.	30.38	30.43	30.30	42.5	46.	N.	N.W.	0.04	0.03
6	S.	30.45	30.50	30.36	43.5	42.5	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
7	S.	30.33	30.47	30.22	40.	40.5	N.E.	E. to N.W.	0.02	0.01
8	M.	30.47	30.40	30.38	41.	46.5	N.E.	N.E. to N.W.	0.05	0.02
9	Tu.	30.52	30.50	29.42	39.	47.5	N.N.E. to N.E.	W. to S.W.	0.00	0.00
10	W.	30.40	30.38	30.31	39.	47.5	E.S.E. to E.	S.E.	0.00	0.01
11	Th.	30.35	30.38	30.25	40.	48.5	N.E.	S.E.	0.04	0.01
Shanghae, 12th March, 1852.				Mean	40.7	45.5		Total	0.15	0.08

Shanghae Market Report.

March 12th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—30 yards Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.30, None. 40 yards Drs. 3.20 *a* 3.25 per piece. Stock on first hands 24,000 pieces.

American Grey Sheetings.—40 yards Drs. 2.75 30 yards Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.15 per piece.

Jeans.—30 yards Drs. 2.80 *a* 2.85, None. 40 yards Drs 3.30 *a* 3.35 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—Continue in good demand, with but very small Stocks in first hands. Prices have advanced since the date of our last report about 10 cents per piece and the following are the quotations of the day—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 2.00 *a* 2.05
5½ to 5¾ catties Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.15
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.40
6½ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.45 *a* 2.50
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.70
7½ to 7¾ catties Drs. 2.85 *a* 2.90

Deliveries 30,000 pieces.

White Shirtings.—Have also advanced in price, the low reeds being saleable at Drs. 1.85, best 72s. may be worth Drs. 3 *a* 3.10. The deliveries amount to 20,000 pieces, leaving a Stock of Grey and White of only 165,000 pieces, 140,000 of which are White.

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes.*—Have still further improved in price. Dark Blue, however continues the favorite color and may be quoted at Drs. 1.25 *a* 1.35. Good assortments of fair quality are worth now Drs. 1.10, and likely to advance still higher from the small Stocks here and the short export from England. The deliveries amount to 720 pieces.

Long Ells.—The sales of these amount to only 160 pieces, H.H. Scarlets worth Drs. 7.25, "Lion Chop" Scarlet Drs. 6.85, Inferior marks Drs. 6.40. An advance on these rates may however be looked for.

Camlets.—240 pieces have been sold at Drs. 20 *a* 24.

Straits Produce.—*Pepper.*—Drs. 9 *a* 9.60, per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 3.40 *a* 3.80, Banjermassing, Drs. 4 *a* 4.50, per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 1.60 *a* 3, per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 4.50 *a* 9, India, Drs. 11 *a* 12, per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 *a* 4.50, per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Straits, Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.90, Siam, Drs. 2 *a* 2.25, per pecul.

Flints.—Cents 80 *a* 90, per pecul.

Lead.—Drs. 6.15 *a* 6.25, per pecul.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 19, Straits, Drs. 17, per pecul.

Sugar.—Canton, Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.60, Amoy Brown, Drs. 2.15 *a* 2.25, per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Teas.—Black,—The Stock of *Congous* is stated at 70,000 packages, which are held at 9 Taels for low kinds to 10½ for good 2 or 3 chops *Monings* at 13 *a* 13½ Taels. Sales since last mail left have not exceeded 5 full chops. *Souchongs* about 6,000 packages remain, and are offering at 10 *a* 12½ Taels, 2 chops have been sold. *Pekoes* about 1,500 packages are on the market and held for 15 *a* 18 Taels. *Ning Yong* and *Oolong Kinds*, about 3,000 half chests are offering at 10½ *a* 11½ Taels without finding buyers.

Green Teas.—The Stock consists of about 12,000 packages, fully 5,000 of which are *low Skins* which could be bought at 8 *a* 9½ Taels per pecul, the remainder are chiefly Shanghai cured and packed and of low quality. About 1,000 packages have been sold since the last mail left, prices for Green teas are quite nominal.

Silk.—The Silk market has been quiet since the Chinese holidays principally on account of the disinclination of holders to make sales, though there is a considerable demand at even advanced prices. Contracts to the extent of about 1,000 bales are reported, but very little Silk is now offering and none could be bought except at an advance of Drs. 15 *a* 20 per pecul.

Tsatlee, may be quoted Drs. 415 *a* 420 for No. 2, Drs. 380 *a* 390 for middling No. 3, Common Drs. 375. *Taysaam*, Drs. 290 *a* 310 for middling kinds and very scarce.

The Export from China to England, including about 900 bales from Canton, and 1,000 bales on board vessels in port, is now estimated at 16,900 bales, against about 18,000 to the end of March, last season.

OPIUM REPORT.—*Malwa* the market opened, after the Chinese New Year about the 25th, with a brisk demand, freely met by holders *a* Drs. 500 *a* 505 for good new Mundasoor, and Drs. 490 old Indore. These rates continued until the arrival of the *Island Queen* and *Iona* on the 2nd, together bringing not more than 500 chests Malwa and 40 chests Patna, when notwithstanding the tidings they brought of heavy shipments on the way, yet the arrival on the 4th of the *Sassoon Family* with 950 chests principally limited, caused prices almost immediately to rise *a* Drs. 520 *a* 525. At these rates the demand appears to have been soon satisfied, and on the 8th the market had declined again *a* Drs. 515 for new Mundasoor, and Drs. 505 for Indore, which may be called to-days quotations. Deliveries 1,487 chests. Stock 1,500 chests.

Patna a purely speculative demand consequent upon no stock at Woosung has raised the price of Patna during the month as high as Drs. 700. The last sales in foreign hands were reported *a* Drs. 680, since which the Chinamen appear to have become alarmed at expected arrivals and to-day prices have declined to a nominal quotation of Drs. 640. Deliveries 100 chests. Stock none.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 4*s.* 6¾. *a* 4*s.* 7*d.*
With Documents, 4*s.* 7½*d.*
Bank Post Bills, None.
Oriental Bank, 4*s.* 6½*d.*
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 222 per 100 dollars.
Oriental Bank on Bombay, 30 d/s. Rupees 223 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s, None.

Freights.—£2 10*s.* for Tea, £2 15*s.*, for Silk, to England.
Drs. 9 per 40 feet, to United States, Nominal.

Sycee.—Drs. 142.70, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 209, per 9*l.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, March 13, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Watson, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 24.	Sydney,	Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	Jan. 18.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Jan. 18.	Amoy,	Dec. 19.
Madras,	Jan. 14.	Hongkong,	Feb. 25.
Singapore,	Feb. 3.	Ningpo,	Mar. 1.
Penang,	Feb. 05.	New York,	Dec. 8.
Batavia,	Jan. 27.	San Francisco,	Dec. 10.
Manila,	Jan. 28.	Sdwich Islands,	Dec. 6.

THE insurrection in the Province of Kwang-see, which has for a considerable time past formed a standing topic of comment and conjecture for our contemporaries of the Hongkong press, has as yet but little engaged our attention.

But although in common with the natives of the central and northern parts of China, we entertain little apprehension regarding the ultimate result of the troubles in that remote province, we cannot view their existence with indifference, nor are we insensible to the injurious influences on the public mind, which will surely flow from their long remaining unsuppressed. Public opinion it is true, is not in this country either so urgent in expressing itself, or so loud in its demands, as in those regions enlightened by a free press; here, no noisy political orator may thunder forth his "cataracts of declamation;" we cannot hope to provoke any extraordinary excitement by serving up letters "from our own correspondent," dated from "the seat of war;" such intelligence regarding the aspect of political affairs, as it pleases the Government to promulgate, we may glean from the pages of the *Peking Gazette*, and for its truth or falsehood, we must look to the whispers of our private acquaintances, or trust to time to reveal.

The present is not the first occasion, as perhaps many of our readers know, that serious troubles have occurred in Kwang-see. About twenty years ago, the Meaou-tsz or unsubdued mountaineers excited much commotion by their predatory incursions, and to quell them proved both a costly and an arduous task.

Bands of Chinese marauders in 1842 and 1843 caused fresh trouble to the local Authorities, but it was not until the summer of 1850, that the circumstances occurred in which it is said the present insurrection originated. According to the popular accounts current in this quarter, the prevalence of dearth in Kwang-see had greatly swelled the number of banditti, and one of these gangs exacted a sort of loan of 2,000 taels,* from a rich man named Chin, residing in the district of Sew-jin, in the department of Ping-loh. The district Magistrate hearing of the affair, demanded a loan on *his* part, of an equal sum, which Chin refused; the official in revenge resolved to punish the other on a charge of holding communication with robbers, and accordingly caused him to be apprehended and lodged in prison. This coming to the knowledge of the freebooters they assembled in crowds to the number of several thousands, fought their way to the Magistrate, killed him, and breaking open the prison, set Chin at liberty.

Matters having now come to a crisis, thousands more joined in the rising; the disaffection spread through the neighbouring districts; the rebels as we may term them, organized themselves, and a man bearing the surname of Choo, that of the Ming Dynasty, was proclaimed Chief under the title of Tien-teh. His principal adviser was a Bhuddist priest popularly called Young Choo-koh,† seconded by a man called Fung-yun-shan, all said to be natives of Kwang-see. Since then the greater portion of the departments of Ping-loh, and Sin-chow have been infested by them, but they have maintained possession of only one walled city of importance, Yung-ngan.‡

Well informed Chinese estimate the Military Expenditure of the Government in its hitherto unsuccessful efforts to crush the disorder, at upwards of Ten million of Taels, and the force employed at upwards of thirty thousands troops. One or both of these estimates may be exaggerated, but it is nevertheless evident that the Government has for more than a year viewed the insurrection with considerable uneasiness, and has put forth strenuous endeavours to subdue it. For months past the Gazettes have teemed with reports concerning it; coloured as is usual with despotic Governments to suit their own views. We have had Memorials *ad nauseam* from the ruthless Governor Seu of Canton, detailing with Chinese prolixity innumerable encounters with the rebel bands on the western frontiers of Kwangtung; even the Young Emperor himself has declared his Sacred Mind to us in an Edict published during the past winter, in which he extolled the merits of his brave officers and troops, assured them of his solicitude he felt for them, and of his sympathy for them in the toils and hardships they had to endure. To his people at large he announced that the army was to a man animated by the most bitter detestation of the rebels, that the thieves were now shut up in Yung-ngan, securely caught, and as near their fate as a fish laid under the knife. Where the weal of his people was concerned, he would not grudge a few millions of Taels from the Imperial Purse, and a million was therefore ordered to be paid from this source, independent of the supplies provided by Government.

Costly as the Kwang-see disorders threaten to prove in a pecuniary sense, they seem likely to be equally destructive in the loss of officers and men. Chinese warriors we know are not fond of grand battles except on the stage; they have a decided repugnance to a general engagement; the bent of their genius tends much more to craft and strategy; and their leaders are addicted to the use of silver instead of leaden bullets. During the English war, the known gallantry of Admiral Kwan did not suffice to rely upon; and Commissioner Lin shewed himself a true Chinaman when he hit upon the sage device of offering large rewards to such fisherman as should succeed in swimming off and scuttling an English 74.

Hence although the constant skirmishes of the troops, with the rebels may be attended with little bloodshed, yet sickness and disease will prove a formidable foe to contend with. The climate of Kwang-see is perhaps the worst of any of the eighteen provinces. It has a fatal notoriety for fevers and noxious miasma. Criminals of deep dye are banished to it, and such a fate is considered to involve sentence of death at no distant period.

For those of the adverse parties who have the misfortune to fall into each other's hands in the progress of the contest, we need hardly say, unless withheld by the fear of retaliation, a speedy death will be the happiest fate reserved for them. The Caffre is not more savage, nor more dead to every feeling of humanity than the Chinese, when, his blood being excited, and the fear of present punishment removed, an enemy falls in his power.

Besides officers and troops fallen victims to the climate, the insurrection has already cost the lives of two great men. Lin the ex Commissioner of world-wide celebrity, and Lee-sing-yuen ex Governor General of the Kyang provinces. The memory of Lin is regarded by many with an idolatrous homage; in his name they behold the champion of the ancient rights and privileges of China,—the right to domineer over the cringing barbarians, and the privilege of holding aloof from official contact with them; in him they see the assertor of the ancient principle of the immeasurable superiority of the Chinese mind, and of the surpassing power and greatness of his country; rarest of all, in him they found an uncorrupt official, and a bold and stern denouncer of Opium. Banishing from their recollection the humiliating defeats that followed Lin's rash measures, they conceive that such a man could not have failed in the present emergency, and they attribute his death to poison, administered it is said at the instigation of the ex Governor of Kwang-see, to prevent Lin from denouncing the misgovernment which has ended in the present disastrous state of affairs in that province.

For many months past the Manchow Premier Sai-shangah has been in person with the army in Kwang-see, and the most noted Generals§ in the Empire have been employed with him, but they have only succeeded in confining the disorder within Kwang-see, and not in crushing it. At one time it threatened to extend into the province of Hoo-nan, and a most abundant harvest throughout Central China last year, perhaps availed more in arresting its progress, than all the efforts of Government could effect.

That equal plenty may again bless the land, we fervently wish, but even were it otherwise,—were the whole province of Kwang-see instead of a small part, in the full possession of avowed rebels, and recruited as they are by the vagabonds of Kwangtung, were it to extend into that province, and the city of Canton to fall into their hands, of which we see not the shadow of a probability, even then we should have no fear for the stability of the Taing Dynasty.

¶ Our sympathies we must confess are entirely on the side of the existing Government. "China for the Chinese," we conceive would be as insensate a cry as "Ireland for the Irish."

The native Dynasties could never have achieved a position so great, powerful, and predominant among the neighbouring nations and tribes, as the empire has attained under the Manchows. It has rather been united with them at the sacrifice of its native rulers, than subjected to their sway, and this union of the warlike northern tribes with the pacific sons of Han relieved the latter from untold miseries, and terminated a warfare of two thousand years.

But had the Manchows proved a curse, rather than a glory and a blessing to this great empire, we should be loath we admit, to raise our voice in aid of the "sacred right of insurrection;" and believing as we do that there is less of arrogance, bigotry, and conceit, in the Manchows than amongst the Chinese, and that the country suffers most from the rapacity of officers of the native race, we cannot desire to see any encouragement held out to revolt in favour of any pretender, but on the contrary we sincerely wish the Government success in quieting these disturbances.

We know that the glory of the Taing Dynasty has in these latter years been dimmed by the English war, and that the pride of the nation has sustained a severe shock thereby; and should the present insurrection be but the forerunner of greater calamities,—should famine afflict the land, and spreading discontent menace the Government with real danger, we believe the Western nations if called upon in extremity, will have but one course to pursue.

We are aware that there is reason to believe that Foreigners and Foreign Trade in China were threatened with grave causes of troubles on which we have not now space to enlarge, and that ardent expectations were cherished by the nation at large that the Young Emperor Hien-fung, although like his father Taou-kwang ill favoured in person, was endued with an energy and capacity of mind that would serve to retrieve the disasters of the past reign, and do everything short of committing actual hostilities, to humble the aspiring barbarians, but even impressed with this belief, we cannot but wish for the termination of these disorders, however opportune we may conceive their occurrence, by absorbing the attention of Government, to have been for us.

Situated as we are in this remote part of the world, just opposite to the Straits of Corea, as we learn from our "venerable elder brother" of the Times, the political cant of the day, about "independence of nations" and "solidarity of peoples" does not much influence us. We feel less interest we confess, in "universal suffrage," than in an extended consumption of Tea, and prizing as we do, liberty, law, and order, we have a thorough dislike to revolutions, insurrections, and disturbances of every sort, created under pretext to obtain these blessings, whether occurring at Paris or at Peking. Mob violence is equally detestable to us, whether perpetrated in China or California, and much as we admire Reform, if we may conclude with an opinion on the politics of our native land, we conceive there is no manner of Reform which an English Statesman at the present time could devise, to be put in comparison with that which would arise to Great Britain from a reduction of the Duty on Tea to one shilling per pound.

As we promised last week, we reprint the article of the *Times* on SHANGHAI PARK. The whole of the article is written in a very amusing style, and we should not be surprised that the unknown writer had domiciliated at Shanghai, and knows more of the case in question than he chooses to state in print; although his location of it "*just opposite the Straits of Corea*," if not a blind, would seem to contradict that idea.

How long the cultivation of the Tea plant has been indebted to Tartar cultivators, we are at a loss to determine, never having heard that they were at all concerned in the growth of it.

The difference of sentiment between their Tartar rulers and the Chinese population, may probably in many respects, be as wide, as our own and that of the writer in the *Times*, in regard to the policy of obtaining the New Park for the foreign community.

We believe, that all the difficulties that ject, have been fomented solely by the authorities, in order to curry favour with their rulers; and we trust, we shall be able before long, to show very convincingly, that such has been the cause of the delay and annoyance, so much mixed up with this *cæcata quæstio*.

In the list of passages we gave last week, of vessels which sailed from this Port to London, and Liverpool, in July last, we mentioned that the *Androklos* sailed on the 17th, but upon comparing notes we discover that she did not sail until the 19th, consequently her passage and that of the *Reindeer* were equal.

We had intended to have said something on the present aspect of affairs in France, but the Kwangsee rebellion has greater attraction for us this week; so we shall defer our remarks until another opportunity.

We have received, thanks to Captain Barclay, of the *Duke of Richmond* a file of *Sydney Papers* to the 5th January last, from which we give one or two extracts.

We have recently learned that:—

"By an Imperial Decree of the 4th day, 12th moon, 1st year of *Hien-fung*, (24th January last), *Linn-keel*, so well known at Shanghai, has been promoted to the office of Superintendant of Salt in the Tche-kiang province; to reside at *Hang-chow*; the present Tsoutai of Ningpo *Jowel-plus* is transferred to the office of Intendant of Salt in the *Fo-kienn* province: and their place at Ningpo, is to be filled by a Tartar Mantchu *Wenn-sien*, newly appointed."

NINGPO.—On the 1st inst., there were above one thousand troops under arms, at Ningpo, to protect the city from thirty-seven Canton sailors, who had been badly treated by the authorities. They belonged to a couple of vessels, which the pirates had captured, and because they had been delivered from the freebooters, the Mandarins insisted on securing what the pirates had left. The Canton men who were regular traders attempted to resist the demand, and to put to sea, but were overpowered. An attack was made upon them, at their anchorage opposite the town, at two o'clock in the morning, when several were apprehended with wounds and loss of life on both sides. Two days afterwards they were again surprised by night, and a few more taken though not without bloodshed. It seems that the Mandarins are driven to great straits to raise the necessary money to defray expenses incurred in the recent disturbances.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

We resume with the conclusion of last week:—

Friday, March 5,—Was the middle of the first month, and is always quite a holiday with the Chinese; chiefly because the so-called

FEAST OF LANTERNS

Is celebrated on this day. The term "feast" is a misnomer as applied to this occasion, and is apt to convey an erroneous impression of its character; for so far as eating and drinking are concerned, it differs nothing from ordinary days. Its distinguishing feature consists in the display of the common oiled paper lanterns in great numbers suspended in front of shops and dwellings along the streets, in the temples, and from poles erected for the purpose. Ornamental glass and paper lanterns are also used by those who can afford the expense. The *tower of lanterns* is the most showy object of the evening. This consists of a pole some forty or fifty feet in height, surrounded by a slender frame work of cords and sticks of bamboo, so arranged as to form five, seven, nine, eleven or thirteen stories three or four feet apart—always odd numbers, and seldom less than five or more than thirteen. The bamboo sticks are tied together in pairs, three of which, are placed across each other, so as to give a star-shaped hexagon. This frame forms one story of the tower or pagoda, and a lantern is suspended from each of its six corners. Small red wax candles are put in the lanterns on the ground, and as all composing each successive story are lighted, it is drawn up by means of a pulley-like arrangement at the top until the whole are completed. High above all, is a bamboo pole suspended horizontally, with from two to nine lanterns dangling from it. When all are lighted, the sight is a very pretty one, but the effect is greatly diminished by the fact that it is always at the time of full moon. These lantern towers are very numerous and may be seen in every direction for several nights preceding and following the middle of the month.

There is also a plentiful display of the usual fireworks on the occasion, especially in the *Ching wong miaou* which is densely thronged. These consist of crackers, "double-headers," "Roman candles," squibs, rockets, "flower pots," &c. All of which, excepting the first two named, are far inferior to the pyrotechnic displays in Europe and America. A "*dra-*

on this and some other occasions. It is composed of a number of cylinders of bamboo hoops covered with thin paper. The head is of the same material and is shaped like that of an enormous dragon with its huge jaws widely distended ready to seize a large round ball which is carried just before it, and is also a bamboo frame-work covered with paper. Each cylinder forms a joint of the dragon's body, and is carried by a man on a stick a few feet above his head; so that when the candles are lighted and the procession moves, it has the appearance of a large dragon pursuing the luminous ball. A flexible motion like that of a serpent, is communicated by the men moving the paper cylinders as they carry them along. It has been suggested that the idea had its origin in the Chinese theory of eclipses, viz: that a dragon is eating the sun or moon, and they frighten him away by a terrific noise of gongs, drums, horns, cymbals, &c. A plentiful supply of this music accompanies the procession with a chorus of shouts from the men and boys composing it.

The Feast of Lanterns originated about A.D. 627 during the reign of Taitsung, second emperor of the Táng dynasty. It seems that in the Imperial city, all persons were prohibited from perambulating the streets after a certain hour at night. But affairs being prosperous and universal tranquillity pervading his dominions, this emperor directed the chief of the night police to withdraw the prohibition for this night—the 15th of the first month. Whereupon the people made it an occasion of great rejoicing, passing the whole night in going about with lanterns, and engaging in such amusements as they pleased.

The people have a number of silly superstitions associated with this night, though in no way connected with the feast of lanterns.

Those living in the country set fire to the stubble of the grass left on the grave mounds from last year's cutting of fuel, and allow it to spread in all directions till it ceases of its own accord. This, they say, is to burn up any evil influences that may exist, and whoever sees the stubble burning, will thereby insure to themselves a wholesome condition of body for the year.

The rustics, also on this night, eat bean curds, and vermicelli in its long unbroken state,—the former typifying cotton, and the latter the cords used for binding together the large round baskets containing it. They do this that they may realize an abundant crop of cotton during the season.

They also eat round balls of rice flour, in the middle of which are small quantities of meat, vegetables or confections; believing that, having eaten these, should they chance during the year to swallow a bit of bristle while eating pork, it will not hurt them. It is to be observed they ascribe a certain disease among them to a pig's bristle lodged, as they imagine, in some corner of the intestines. These rice balls are also placed as propitiatory offerings before the kitchen god, which is supposed to descend from heaven on this day and take his accustomed place over the cooking range—having been absent since the 23d of the last month, on his annual mission to render up his account of the conduct of the family.

Another superstitious notion is, that if a person *crosses three bridges* on this evening, he will, by so doing, secure vigorous health for the year just commenced.

There is yet another practice equally absurd with the foregoing, observed by some, as follows: An individual goes out of his house about midnight, and the first sentence he may chance to hear uttered, by a person passing alone, or one of two conversing as they walk along, he considers as indicative of his own fortune for the year. If he finds no one in the street, he goes from door to door of his neighbors' dwellings or shops, until he hears some one talking, and the first sentence that he catches in this way, he regards as prophetic. Should it be one in which happiness, health, or prosperity of any kind are named or alluded to, he returns home with a glad heart, imagining these will be his lot. But if, on the contrary, misfortune, sickness, or death, are mentioned, he is filled with gloomy forebodings for the future.

Monday, March 8.—Several hundreds, some say nine hundred, Chinese men, women and children, from the districts adjacent to the Yellow River, having left their homes in consequence of the destruction of their crops by a late inundation, came on Friday last, and encamped in three divisions near some temples outside the Great South Gate. The Mandarins hearing of this new and formidable reinforcement to the ranks of the beggar army of Shanghai, proceeded to the spot on Sunday and hired them to leave, at the rate of about a hundred cash per head. So on Monday morning they took up a line of march through the city and came out at the North Gate. The line as it passed along towards the Suchau bridge must have been a mile or more in length,

* About three taels are equal to a pound sterling.

† Pronounced Wing-on in the Canton dialect.

‡ We observe in a late *Gazette* that Te-bungah the sanguinary executioner of our countrymen in Formosa in

of cooking utensils, scanty mats and rags, for bedding and clothing, and a bundle or two of straw for fuel, all slung from a stick across his shoulder; and in many instances, smiling infants were seen among the contents of the baskets.

Wednesday, March 10.—As this is the 20th of the first month, according to long-established usage, the public offices were opened for the transaction of business, having been closed since the 20th of the last month of the old year. The native term for the event signifies "opening the seals." The people have a superstitious belief that all the affairs of the unseen world, are suspended and resumed on these same days; and the priests advertise the fact, by proclamations to that effect, on long narrow strips of red paper, posted on the sides of the entrance to the temples of the deities presiding over matters in the infernal regions.

A native adage for this day runs as follows:—

If it rains on the 20th of the 1st month
Cotton will not yield a picul to the *mów*
But if the sun gleams out but once,
Each *mów* will produce several piculs.

It will be recollected that the sun appeared for a short time, among the clouds, and this, according to the above quoted saying, is quite a sufficient guaranty for an abundant crop.

Thursday, March 11.—An audacious attack was made upon the house of some respectable Parsee gentlemen by a mob of Cantonnese, by the order of Ying Chong a notorious character connected with the Opium trade, for the avowed purpose of demanding the restitution of a number of Gold Bars; or the delivery of fifty chests of Opium purchased about ten days since.

It may be as well to premise, that about the end of December last, the above named parties purchased the drug for the amount of 25,000 dollars, from the said gentlemen, which was to be returned within a week; but, which has not yet been repaid;—consequently the Parsees told the parties they would not deliver the Opium until the balance of account was forthcoming, amounting to about 8,000 dollars.

The Parsees, finding themselves beset by a mob of about eighty persons who had taken forcible possession of their house, applied to H. B. M.'s Consul for protection, who, forthwith requested the Honorable Captain Spencer to land a naval force, with which he immediately complied; but before the marines had arrived on the spot, the rascals had thought it prudent to decamp. We expect next week to be able to furnish further particulars.

The following is extracted from the *Times*, of the 28th November last, where it figures very prominently as one of its three leading articles.—

On the north-east coast of China, just opposite the straits of Corea, and within a short cruise of the Sea of Japan, stands a town which within these last ten years was only known to Europe by the reports of enterprising voyagers. Whether Marco Polo ever visited Shanghae we do not at this minute recollect but Mr. Fortune, we think, proceeded once to that region of green teas and yellow silk, and duly enlightened his countrymen with an account of his expedition. At the present time, however this remarkably accessible port is the seat of a British community, which, by virtue of certain treaty-engagements, has there settled and established itself. Now, an Englishman, as all the world knows, does by no means conform to the rule prescribed for cosmopolitan adventurers. He will not, though at Rome, do as Romans do. He insists upon legs of mutton in Paris, and will have his Sunday dinner in India though he kills a goddess for his beef. As Frenchmen construct a *café* and a theatre, and Americans a newspaper office and a "bar," so do our countrymen institute butchers' shops and dogkennels, courts of law and corporations, committees and chairmen. If any person desires to see the rapidity with which true British feelings can be developed, we beg to present him, after the fashion of dioramas, with a prospect of our performances at Shanghae.

Of course an Englishman likes a "park." Our old nobility possess parks. Robin Hood lived in a park, and Shakespeare could not be kept out of a park even by dread of the gaol. The spirit, we may presume, is perpetuated in the Order of Ancient Foresters, and the "green-wood-tree" is at any rate familiar to all of us by song, if not by sight. So a "park" was to be instituted at Shanghae; and very wonderfully it seems to have been done, for though the settlement itself is younger than the Prince of Wales, there never appears to have been a period at which a noble forest was not included in its precincts. We have, in fact, no alternative in relating the affairs of this little community but to plunge at once *in medias res*, as they seem to have done themselves. Every one of their institutions is represented as not only full-blown, but as rather going off than otherwise, and at this very moment it is possible that we may be embroiled with the Mantchoo Tartars on the coast of the Yellow Sea in respect of a new Goodwood which it is thought desirable to substitute for a Shanghae Newmarket gone quite out of date.

To make the story short we must abruptly state that the "proprietors of the *Old* Park" at Shanghae having merged their interests with great public spirit in a new and improved concern, a committee of shareholders was appointed to lay out and establish the projected domain, which was to include a "racecourse" more spacious and convenient than that which it had been resolved to abandon. But there are landowners even in China, and in pursuance of this scheme it became as indispensable to conciliate these "interests" as it was in the case of the Crystal Palace, and will be in that of the new National Gallery. Accordingly, the committee waited on Woo Weitsing, the "tepow," or tithingman of the district, and made overtures for the purchase required. The tepow, unfortunately, proved as like an English landowner as one pea is like another, and a certain "Guild," known as the "Hing An," showed itself a veritable city corporation in its contumacious resistance to all improvements. However, the committee managed "others, proceeded to lay out the "New Park," availing themselves of a public way round the lands of the obdurate Guild. Hereupon they were attacked by the populace of the hundred, who turned out with staves and stones, and behaved themselves exactly like British peasantry at the stoppage of a footpath or the enclosure of a common. On this a report was made by the committee to the Consul, by the Consul to the native magistrate, and by the magistrate to the Consul again, operations being meanwhile suspended till the result of the application could be known.

The case for the Chinese took a very plausible form. They alleged that the land which the Guild was so indisposed to sell was a burying-ground, and that though they were willing to accommodate the "western merchants" in a reasonable way, it was unfair to ask so serious a surrender on their part for the mere purposes of amusement on the part of others. Even on the presumption, too, that this particular plot was reserved, the cemetery of their forefathers would still become an *enclave* in a British racecourse, and such an arrangement was naturally deemed inconsistent with the conventional repose of the dead. Moreover, on the general issue they alleged that the ground was undeniably theirs, that they had a right to sell or keep, and that they preferred the latter alternative. All this was certainly very good argument, but it suffered considerably under the damaging reply of the "committee." * * * * * * * * * * * *

We suppress names which are not correctly given, and which would seem to represent a community of Caledonia's sons alone, whereas, it is well known it was a meeting of English, Scotch, Irish, and other Europeans, and Americans. It goes on to say, in other words, that the whole plea was contradicted, &c.

The existence of the cemetery they did not deny; indeed, they urged the remarkable fact that all China was one huge burying-ground. According to their statement it appears that the antiquity of the "Flowery Land" is amply vouched for by the remains of the population who have been deposited, generation after generation, in the place were they lived, like dead leaves in a primæval forest. No spot of ground had ever yet been purchased in those parts which was *not* a cemetery, but the circumstance had never yet been alleged in bar of sale, but only in enhancement of price. As to the particular instance of veneration now set forth, the committee disposed of the plea very convincingly by exhibiting a written offer of the Guild to sell this identical enclosure—forefathers and all—to the shareholders of the New Park for a certain exorbitant sum; and considering, indeed, that there is actually a competition amongst Chinamen to sell their own lives at the rate of nine shillings per head, or thereabouts, it is hardly to be credited that they can be over scrupulous about their remains.

Looking impartially at the arguments, we have little hesitation in concluding that the whole affair is one of pounds, shillings, and pence. We do not believe that the Chinese take their stand upon the "burying-ground" with any purpose but to magnify the bargain. Still, in a general point of view, it can hardly be doubted that every extension of our settlements in these parts, whether by cession, purchase, or any other means, must be more or less obnoxious to a people so jealous of foreign intrusion, and it is worth considering whether the social requirements of the settlers might not be circumscribed with some advantage to their own tranquillity and our peace. They are specially entitled by treaty, it is true, not only to construct residences and warehouses, but to "plant trees and make places of amusement," nor can we gainsay their argument, that in such a climate these places of healthful resort acquire extraordinary value. But if Englishmen at Rome, as Mr. Langdale writes, are too few and migratory to need a church, surely Englishmen at Shanghae might contrive to dispense with a "racecourse" during their sojourn amongst Tartar tea-growers. The port in question, we presume, is seldom selected as a residence for life, and we should have imagined that the perdominant idea of the community would be to make money and depart at the earliest possible moment. At any rate, it obviously concerns the Imperial interests that the points of collision between ourselves and the Chinese should not be unnecessarily multiplied, and as the question of the New Park stands remitted to the decision of the Consul, we trust that officer will eschew every risk of embroilment, even at the peril of displeasing the gentlemen sportsmen under his ministerial charge.—*London Times, Nov.* 28.

Launches on the Thames.—In spite of Yankee and Scotch competition, the ship-builders on the banks of Old Father Thames bid fairly, not only to hold their own, but to excel in the dimensions, as well as in the excellence of their vessels, the whole world. Yesterday were launched three of the finest ships that ever swam on the water—vessels, the performances of which will not only bring credit on their respective constructors and owners, but on the country that gave them an existence and a name.

The first launches were from the building-yard of Messrs. Mare and Co., Orchard Wharf, Blackwall, on whose premises are building at the present moment about 300,000*l.* worth of steam-ships of all classes, and for all countries, including those of England, Spain, Austria, Egypt, and Rome. Those launched yesterday in the presence of the representatives of the *Pacha of Egypt* and most of the commercial steam-companies of Great Britain, were, first an iron steam-yacht for the *Pacha of Egypt*, of 2,200 tons, to be propelled by machinery of 800-horse power, by Maudslay, Field, and Co. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—

Length between perpendiculars, 282 feet.
Length of keel for tonnage, 238 feet.
Breadth of tonnage, 40 feet.
Depth in hold, 39 feet.
Draft of water, 18 feet.

A vessel of such tonnage is naturally adapted for a heavy armament, and consequently she is pierced for the following number of guns:—

8par deck, 12 10-inch 84-pounder broadsides, 56 cwt.
8par deck 12 10-inch 84-pounder pivot guns, 85 cwt.
Main deck, 14 10-inch 32-pounder broadsides, 56 cwt.

Thus, whilst ostensibly constructed as a yacht for his Highness, she can be turned into the most powerful steamer afloat for war purposes. The launch was a most successful one, and her appearance on the water realised the most sanguine expectations of the agents of the *Pacha*.

The second vessel launched from Mr. Mare's establishment was the *Lady Jocelyn* screw steamer, built for the General Screw Steam Company, who have the contract for the conveyance of the mails to the Cape of Good Hope. This vessel is the third of the larger squadron of the company, and it will be seen by her dimensions that this enterprising company have boldly ventured on their success in their smaller screw vessels, to make up their sacrifices for the public good by increased powerful squadron. The *Lady Jocelyn's* dimensions are:—

Length between the perpendiculars, 240 ft.
Ditto of the keel for tonnage, 216 ft. 6*i* in.
Breadth for tonnage, 39.
Depth in hold, 25.
Burden in tons, 1,572.
Draught of water, 19 ft.

Engines of 300-horse power, constructed by Maudsley, Sons, and Field. She is also pierced for guns for the following armament:—

For 20 to 32-pounder broadside guns (56 cwt.)
Two 10-inch pivot guns (85 cwt.)

The third launch on the Thames yesterday was from the building-yard of Messrs. Green, of a ship called the *Challenger*, designed to compete with the Yankee clippers. The British public have already seen what has been done by British enterprise in the successful trip of the *Sternaway*, Captain John Robertson, from China to the Thames, in which she distanced all American competitors, and we doubt not Messrs. Green's reputation as Thames ship-builders will insure for the *Challenger* that superiority which their ships have ever borne.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Subsequently Mr. Mare entertained his friends at the London Tavern at dinner, at which the directors of all the Great Steam Companies of Great Britain, were present.

On this occasion the prosperity of the screw company was heartily toasted, when Mr. Currie, in reply, referred to the contract taken for conveyance of the mails to Australia by a party who, having secured the contract, was endeavouring to form a company. Mr. Currie, however, assured the company, that, notwithstanding that the Government had not thought fit to accept their tender, based upon the most economical calculations, the ships of the screw company would, nevertheless, run to Australia. Mr. Hartley, on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental, spoke of the rapid success of that company, from their first construction of ships of 200 tons, to the stupendous order lately given to Mr. Mare for turning out *the Himalaya, of 3,200 tons and* 1,200 *horse-power;* and Captain Mangles, on behalf of the Royal Mail Company, deplored the temporary restrictions of the Admiralty that compelled them to construct wooden vessels for their service, and thereby prevented that great and influential company, of which he was a director, from availing themselves of the skill, ability, and facility which Mr. Mare's establishment possessed of contributing to the extensive fleet of steamers at least one vessel constructed of iron. We may add, that Mr. Mare was complimented on his enterprise, and a toast of prosperity to his firm was heartily responded to, and a spirit was evinced on the occasion which goes far to assure that ship-building on the Thames may yet bear comparison with any other place in the wide world.—*London Sun, Dec.* 24.

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(From Dr. Macgowan's *Note Book.)*

(Continued from No. 83.)

Partly by intimidation and partly by cajolery, the Mandarins induced the pirates to entertain propositions for submission, but as the latter were in a position to dictate terms, negociations proceeded very slowly. To expedite business, two of the chiefs took passage in a lorcha, and came to Ningpo; a sufficient number of officers, civil and military having been first sent on board the fleet as hostages. Foreseeing the expenses to which these disturbances would subject them, the authorities had appealed to the fears of the owners of property in order to get their assent to a proposition for a general contribution. The Prefect, under the directions of the Governor issued a proclamation to the citizens, reminding them of the circumstance of the pirates having burned a village on the coast, and stating that the contumacious Canton pirates *Pá Hing yú*, and others were still in a state of insubordination. "It is necessary," says the Prefect, "to hire many vessels and to enlist marines, for the dispersion of the marauders. Now, it is obvious that the pay of the military including rewards, &c., must require large outlays and to meet these expenses it behoves us the officers to head a subscription list, and also to exhort the gentry, traders, and capitalists of Ningpo, that they should earnestly exert themselves in contributing in order to provide for vigorous prosecution of hostilities, and for the extermination of the horde." The Prefect then states that contributions had been already made at *Hangchau*, and that in obedience to the Governors he had conferred with the leading inhabitants as to the best method of procuring contributions, when it was decided that each tenant should pay the current quarter's rent to the officers, instead of, to their respective landlords, in order to meet the exigency of the present case. After making this proposition, he has in the address administered a soothing potion to counteract the irritation likely to follow its announcement.—

"It is certainly not natural that landlords, who have purchased, or erected dwellings to let out for profit, and who may have as many as eight to a family to provide for, should readily take the subject into consideration, but the occurrence of disturbances on the coast involves an enormous expenditure, which it is no easy matter to meet. You gentry, scholars, and men of property will understand therefore that there is no help for it. Now, if you are not niggardly about this trifle, the accumulation of small sums will soon run up a large amount and provide the needful for carrying on operations both defensive and offensive. Having thus made preparations you need not feel at all solicitous. You are one and all exhorted to a respectful compliance. Let there be no blinking. A special and most urgent proclamation."

After numerous conferences with the Mandarins, the delegates agreed upon the following terms. The leaders were each to receive a thousand dollars, and thirty Besides these sums, the merchants were to pay largely for the ransom of their vessels. On the other hand the officers resolved to raise an enormous sum for hush-money, nearly the whole of which, it is said, is to go to the emperor, as an offering from the penitent pirates, to procure pardon for all and honors and office for the leaders, a considerable number of whom have had the promise of buttons. It is generally understood also that several subordinate officers on the coast, are to be degraded, or deprived of their buttons. This buttoning and unbuttoning of public men plays a prominent part in Chinese politics. The buttoned and unbuttoned correspond, to the "ins and outs" among politicians at home. When negociations had proceeded thus far a serious misunderstanding occurred between the contracting parties, the authorities desired the pirates to come to Chinhai for the money and be disbanded there, the latter demurred to this demanding that the consummation of the transaction should take place at Shih-poo. At this juncture, happily for the Mandarins, the English war-steamer *Sphinx*, Captain Shadwell, appeared in the river. The pirates were instantly as complaisant as could be desired, they hastened off over land and the next day were under full sail for Chinhai. The Ningpo functionaries had repeatedly informed them of their having sent to Hongkong for steamers, which were to annihilate the fleet at a stroke, but until the appearance of the *Sphinx*, they took it for an empty boast. Although the effort which had been made to hire two of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers at Hongkong failed, the application which had been presented, was brought to the notice of Government, which, with the official information communicated about that time on the same subject, induced the Admiral to despatch a war-steamer to deliver the Ningpo authorities from their domestic enemies. Finding that *silver* had rendered shot unnecessary, the *Sphinx* made a short visit. Captain Shadwell went on a cruise—taking the *Contest* in tow. The pirates entered the mouth of the river as the English quitted it. Soon after coming to anchor off Chinhai, the pirates became so insolent and troublesome that the Mandarins wished them further. They threw a cable across the mouth of the river and took tale from the small boats passing, which however they discontinued when the price of their allegiance came down from Ningpo. For a few days the dismantling of their vessels and the removal of cannon to the city went on quietly enough, but after awhile they came to the conclusion that something should be reserved for their own use—several of the best vessels and nearly all the best guns. The Mandarins demurred. The former tried intimidation and were opposed by expostulation, which seemed to make no impression. Mr. Lo, the Prefect, was sent down to aid the Admiral in the new emergency and not possessing the prudence of that officer, he ventured on board one of the piratical vessels, where he was seized, as a prisoner and so roughly treated that his deputy thought himself safer afloat and sprung overboard. Happily he was borne up by his silk gowns and jackets and floated safely, if not gracefully, reaching the shore as comfortably as could have been expected. The Governor and all the subordinates had been anxious respecting the disposition of this large body of men. Liberal offers were made to Portuguese lorchas to take them to Macao or Hongkong, but the risk of taking such passengers was so great that they were declined. It was proposed to send them through the country, but they were discovered to be too unruly to be trusted that way however strongly escorted. Their perplexities became appalling when they heard of the detention of the Prefect. There were no greater objects of pity in Ningpo at the time than its rulers, to whom the panic appeared to be mainly confined. It is difficult to conjecture how the matter would have terminated had not the *Sphinx* made her appearance. Nothing could have been more unexpected as she was bound for Loochoo. On steaming into Shih-poo harbor she struck upon a rock from which however she was almost instantly knocked into deep water by the vessel she was towing. After reconnoitring the harbor she went down the coast to rescue a small English brig, the *Independence*, reported to be blockaded with her convoy a fleet of junks in the Wanchau river. She was soon met with coming up the coast, but had no complaints to make, the Chinese had given her five hundred dollars per month, she was therefore content with her position. The junk-men had a short time before, paid the pirates three thousand dollars for passports, and were to pay as much more at Shih-poo, six months security was guaranteed for this sum. It was not believed at Shih-poo that foreign vessels could enter that harbor, the appearance of such a large vessel as the *Sphinx*, therefore, occasioned great astonishment, and the effect will doubtless be salutary. The rock on which she struck was not laid down in the chart, it rose up in deep discovered afterwards by dragging for it between two boats. It was to repair damages that she returned to Ningpo. Captain Shadwell's aid was requested in the dismantling of the fleet at the mouth of the river, which place he did not quit until the whole business was completed. The Mandarins were not backward in acknowledging their indebtedness to the English for the services rendered. It is very clear however that their presence was desired for purposes of intimidation only. Rather than have a battle reported to the emperor, particularly one in which the English afforded assistance, they would have incurred any expense, or have risked any disaster. It was doubtless their design from the beginning to effect the dispersion of the fleet according to the mode so generally practised by their best generals and ablest statesmen. They are not so short sighted as not to know that this method of repressing disorder can accomplish no permanent good. They are aware that fleets of pirates will soon appear again composed probably of the same characters, tempted by former success and impunity. But, "*Après moi la flamme*"—is a general maxim in the middle kingdom; if that, can, by any manœuvring be stayed, until he is transferred to some other port, a Chinese officer accomplishes all that is expected of him.

Rumors of other piratical vessels being on the coast have already reached the city, and as it is certain that some of the pirates after receiving their prize money at Chinhai, immediately put to sea, and subsequently many of those who had entirely submitted and were taken ashore, also escaped, it is not unlikely that another formidable fleet will be organized before those now in office are removed elsewhere.

Just as the dismantling was completed, a fleet of forty war-junks under a Fohkien Admiral hove in sight. Arrangements were soon made for sending to their native province, those Canton men who had not escaped. These men (above five hundred in number) will soon find their way to Hongkong in which colony they are likely to lose what character they have left, and become qualified for new and more daring adventures. The last we have heard in relation to the pirates was, in a proclamation from Governor *Chang*, issued after his sudden midnight departure for the Capital last week. His Excellency informs us that *Pá Hing yú* and his associates had repented and returned to their allegiance, and that he had memorialised the emperor soliciting his pardon and favor. Also, that supplies had been furnished to five hundred Canton men who were to be sent off in the war-junks in two detachments, while *Pá*, and a few score of the prominent ones are to be entertained at Ningpo until the imperial pleasure respecting them is received.—"Although, I have been at such trouble to save their lives," continues his Excellency, "there are some who, unaffected by favors refused to be placed under lawful restraint, and who bolted as soon as they received my bounty. Others, again who went on board the ships-of-war, subsequently escaped. Persons so unmindful of favors are truly detestable! I issue this proclamation therefore, that you leading men who have repented and returned to allegiance, are worthy people, and it behoves you to submit to the control of the civil and military authorities. Should any of those who have been ordered to Canton, be found at Ningpo, Chinhai, or at any of the ports of Chihkiang, they shall be tried and punished according to their former crime of piracy. No favors shall be shown," &c., &c.

(To be continued.)

For the North-China Herald.

TO HUSBANDS.

O love her while you have her,
And do not grieve her heart,
By thoughtless acts or unkind words,
For she may soon depart.

And when she's gone, how bitterly,
You'll grieve and sigh and weep,
That you, affection's holy trust,
Did not more gently keep.

Each hasty word you've uttered,
Will memory bring again,
And keenly will reproach you
That you e'er gave her pain.

Each look, unkind, or coldly,
That from your eye e'er darted,
Will turn its cruel glance on you
When once she has departed.

If to her ills or sorrows,
Indifferent you've seemed,
And lightly passed them by, as though
They were by fancy dreamed.

You'll not so think the anguish,
That you one day may feel,
When worlds, you'd part with gladly,
Could you those sorrows heal.

Then tenderly, O cherish,
Her gentler nature now,
Let then, the tougher, stronger,
With love's devotion bow.

Let the sweet charities
That you may daily show,
In thousand simple, nameless ways,
With warm affection glow.

Yes, love her while she's with you,
For she may soon depart,
And—or by act, or word, or look,
Grieve not her gentle heart.

ELLA.

We give the following extracts from The *Empire*, of Sydney just received per the *Duke of Richmond*, Captain Barclay. The latest dates have not yet come to hand, we must insert extracts from them next week.—

There can be little doubt that the Mount Alexander mines have been productive to an extraordinary degree. The mining population there has been variously estimated, but the statement of an intelligent gentleman, an eye witness, upon which we can confidently rely, places it at about twenty thousand souls. The mining population at the Turon has, we believe, never much exceeded half this number. The excess of the yield of the former field over the latter, is, therefore, to some extent accounted for. There is every reason still to believe that the Turon is the richer field of the two. The metal raised at the Mount Alexander mines is, we understand, all of the nature of grain or scale gold; at the Turon, it is well known, nuggets of extraordinary size and purity have been very frequently discovered, and are, indeed, of common occurrence. At Mount Alexander we have heard little of the existence of gold in the quartz formations; here, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the bulk of our precious metal yet remains to be developed from its original matrix, and up to this time no attempt has been made, though one or more are almost ready to be brought into action, to crush the quartz by the application of machinery. But even for alluvial gold, the search has been most hastily and imperfectly conducted. From the Maneroo district some well authenticated statements have reached us of the undoubted existence of the precious metal there in great abundance, so much so that in one place a shovel full taken at random from the soil, was of a bronze colour from the profusion of gold dust. The scientific testimony which has been given on this subject leads to the conclusion that much remains to be done, and that the abandonment of our own gold fields for an advantage which is at best but problematical, is most short sighted policy. To those moreover, who are emigrating with a view to the contingent advantage of high wages, the probable disappointment will not be less. The latest accounts from Victoria give the price of necessaries as enormous, and if to this be added the expense of transit, our labouring men will certainly find that they would have been better off in the field which they are now so recklessly abandoning.—*Empire, Jan. 5.*

Weekly Trade Report.—Empire Office, Friday Evening.—Our markets continue as inanimate as noticed in our last report, if we except a demand for a few articles of Oilmen's stores, &c., for the Victorian market. The cargo of *tea* brought to the hammer on Tuesday was only partially disposed of at reduced rates, say *60s.* for hysonskin. Holders of sugar are firmer, but we cannot quote sun dried Pampanga at higher than *17l. 10s.* to *17l. 15s.* Liverpool salt is procurable at *55s.* per ton. Tobacco is dull of sale at *2s. 8d.* per *lb.* for Barrett's.

Owing to the miners having partially left their claims for Christmas festivities, the yield of gold both here and at Victoria has diminished so far as the post and escort arrivals are concerned; but the exports shew that a large quantity must reach the city by private hands. The Kate, from hence, will carry home near £150,000 of dust, about one-half of which is Victorian and Californian. The returns from Port Phillip state that 117,825 ounces had already been shipped from thence!

We have indirect intelligence that news from hence to the 2nd June had reached England, confirmatory of the discovery of gold at Ophir; but there does not appear to have been that sensation created which previous articles in the British press had led us to anticipate—the glut of goods, therefore, which has been so much dreaded by our traders is not likely to ensue—at any rate not at present.

We are told that the mail of the Thomas Arbuthnot had not been received in England, but only a letter from Captain Heaton, embracing the news current in Sydney at the time of his departure. His report did not receive general credence, and hence the apathy displayed. Freights to this had, however, risen to 70*s.* per ton.—*Ibid, Jan. 3.*

The following vessels had arrived at Sydney from Shanghai:—

	Arrived.	Sailed.
Quito,	Dec. 22	Oct. 10
Regia,	Dec. 26	Oct. 15
Nerbudda,	Jan. 1	Oct. 30 *viâ* P. Philip.
Catherine,	Jan. 5	Nov. 7
Equator,	Jan. 15	Oct. 15 *viâ* P. Philip.

The *Alligator*, left Sydney 31st Dec. with mail and 2 passengers, Mrs. G. Dunn and Miss A. Nealds.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 6, Iona,	*for*	Hongkong.
8, Island Queen,	"	Hongkong.
9, Spec,	"	Ningpo.
9, Inca, (Am.)	"	Hongkong.
11, Sassoon Family,	"	Bbay. viâ H.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER; SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 16	Contest	H M B		Hon. J. Spencer	Ningpo			
" 18	Pedlar	B. brig	193	Whittem	Sydney	Dec. 11	San. wood	Russell and Co.
" 18	Royal Sovereign	B. schr	204	Thomas	S. S. Islands		Rice, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 28	Spec	B. schr	105	Robinson	Ningpo	Feb. 23	Ballast	Wm. Davidson.
Mar. 1	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Feb. 17	Opium	J. Matheson & Co.
" 2	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Feb. 25	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 3	Solide	H. brig	238	Beyer	Hongkong	Jany. 7	Sugar	Smith, King & Co.
" 4	Sassoon Family	B. brig	190	Dring	Bombay	Dec. 22	Opium	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
" 7	Reindeer	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	S.wich Islands		Ballast	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
" 9	Duke of Richmond	B. bark	470	Barclay	N. S. Wales	Jan. 15	Ballast	Smith, King & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Iona*, H. C. R. McDuff, Esq., and D. H. Johnson, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Feb. 18	Antelope	A. bark	375	Potter	Hongkong	San. wood	Russell & Co.
" 19	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddard	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 19	Sea Witch	A. ship	907	Fraser	N. York *rid* Wh.	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 21	Heber	A. ship	434	Patterson	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.
" 24	Cathayg	B. ship	407	Baillie	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Rathbones, W. & Co.
" 25	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.
Mar. 5	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 7	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 8	Spec	B. schr	105	Robinson	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Davidson.
" 8	Inca	A. bark	376	Wiley	Whampoa	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 10	Sassoon Family	B. brig	190	Dring	Bbay *rid* Hkong	Ballast	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
" 12	Pedlar	B. brig	193	Whittem	Falmo. for Or.	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Archie d'Alliance	2	Feb. 8	Fr ship	312	Casalis	D. Remi.	Sing. and Bat.	Early
Duke of Richmond	621	Mar. 9	B. bark	470	Barclay	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
India	616	Feb. 9	B. ship	573	Ritchie	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	To-day
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
Mangosteen	613	Feb. 9	B. bark	383	Homen	Turner & Co.		
Reindeer	1	Mar. 7	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Royal Sovereign	618	Feb. 18	B. schr	204	Thomas	Russell and Co.	Sydney	Early
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
Sidney	614	Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Lindsay & Co.	Sydney	Early
Solide	4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	20th inst.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	"	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	"	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	"	B. brig	150	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	6,027,607	610,826	80,583	6,849	6,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,263	455,573	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,743	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	220,636	..	..	225,636	104,267	755,359	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,959	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095 &		14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,959	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	561,000	60,320	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,260	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600 &		..	..	39,600	..	400	10,300	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,580	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	428,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,662	619,723	3,656,866	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,662	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July Total—In 10 Vessels,																5,004,425	2,923					143
Aug. " —In 9 "																3,264,832	2,870			1	3 pkgs.	6
Sept. " —In 8 "																2,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
Oct. " —In 11 "																4,880,027	2,830					93
Nov. " —In 7 "																3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec. " —In 5 "																2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza	255	London													193,568	353					
Feb. 24	Cathaya	407	Liverpool													485,000						
Mar. 12	Pedlar	193	Falm. f.O.													163,405						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,				429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept. " —In 4 "				280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	314,200	306,500	2,154,380	2,448,200				
Oct. " —In 5 "				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	2,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. " —In 6 "															3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec. " —In 6 "															3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	66,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,200	49,800	432,100	591,100				
" 21	Raduga (*viâ* Batavia)	386	Boston												128,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																397,792		
Oct. " —In 5 "																1,147,152		
Nov. " —In 3 "																451,628		
Dec. " —In 3 "																432,091	3 cases	1 case

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													605,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													335,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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